

THE PACIFIC.

FIRST PURE THEN PEACEABLE. WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY.

WHOLE No. 1070.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., JULY 25, 1872.

[VOL. XXI..No. 30.]

Eventide.

Father! in this quiet hour
Turns my fainting soul to Thee;
Thou who art my Strength and Tower,
Oh! support and shelter me.
Through the silent eventide,
Lord, I would with Thee abide.
Day hath flown on busy wing,
Leaving me depressed and sad;
Thou canst light and comfort bring,
Thou canst make my spirit glad.
Father! fold Thine arm of might
Round Thy helpless child to night.
Draw me near Thee—very near,
While I all my sins confess;
And with penitential tear,
Look to Christ, my Righteousness.
Jesus, Saviour, blessed name,
Now, as yesterday, the same.
Ever loving, ever true,
Ever ready to forgive;
All my sinful soul can do
Is to look to Thee and live.
Robe me in the spotless dress
Of Thy perfect righteousness.
So shall I retire to rest,
Peaceful as the happy child
Leaning on a parent's breast,
All forgiven and reconciled.
Lord, until the shadows flee,
Let me thus abide with Thee.

Correspondence.

Editorial Correspondence.

From Virginia, a railroad of near twenty miles in length extends to Carson, winding and twisting among the hills through a region of rock formation, requiring remarkable engineering to render its construction possible. Its tunnels and solid cuts, embankments, and precipitous mountain fronts, are surpassed only by the great Central Pacific Railroad in passing the summits of the Sierras. But the work is done, the road is in fine running order, and the whole region is reaping the advantages. At first, it required such a readjusting of freight business and other things at Carson, as somewhat to embarrass matters temporarily. This is now all past, and Carson is receiving the benefit of quick, uniform and cheap connection with the great mining regions of Virginia City.

The year has been one of decided improvement for this beautiful capital city of the silver state. A good number of fine houses have been put up, while ornamental shades and pleasant gardens have become common out of the business portion of the city. Merchants told us that trade had much increased during the year, while this spring was much the most prosperous they had ever known.

The city is moving for a new and well built public school house. The churches are the same as a year ago, Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal and Roman. The first is without a pastor since the call of their excellent minister, Rev. Mr. Hurd, to Virginia City. Yet they are expecting to be successful in obtaining a supply soon. Every church needs a pastor as the natural body needs a head. Sabbath-schools are held in all the churches and the cause of temperance is promoted by an active lodge of Good Templars. As to hotels, the Corbett House is worthy of highest commendation, though like all the others, it has its bar for liquor; but under some judicious restrictions.

The stage returned us by an evening ride to Reno, when the cars whirl us rapidly away a hundred miles to the east, and up the Humboldt to a little one-housed town called Mill station. This is the depot for the mines in the Humboldt mountains to the south. Star Peak is the high snow-capped center of the range; and the mines lie along on the east side for a distance of some eighteen miles. The stage took us twenty miles to the most important point at a beautifully located village called Unionville. Its really paying mines are two, Monotowoc and Arizona combined in one, mainly owned and managed solely, vigorously and successfully by John C. Fall, formerly of Marysville. The town numbers about seven hundred inhabitants, very orderly and quiet for a mining population, with a good number of families. The heads of these families

are always favored in employment as compared with single men. This ought always to be the case. Drunkenness is vigorously condemned by Mr. Fall, in the manner of employment and dealing with his laborers. This has an excellent influence on the morals of the place. Those who will observe the Sabbath are generally enabled with ease to do so, and a division of work arranged accordingly, so that we heard of no conscientious person being dismissed on this account. So far, this is as it should be.

A neat, framed, good Methodist church has been put up during the year past, and finished off throughout at an expense of about twenty-eight hundred dollars. Also a good public school-house has been built, well furnished, and an able christian teacher secured of whom all speak well. They have preaching generally every Sabbath by some one of four different ministers, Mr. Uren, the circuit rider, visiting them once in three weeks.

The town lies along a main street extending up a little living rivulet of water, between smooth, barren, high hills on each side, rising rapidly higher and higher, till, as lofty spurs, rocky and broken, in a short distance they extend into the towering snow-streaked mountain range just to the west of them, to appearance only a mile and a half distance. Up this romantic ravine or canyon, and square to the left, a steep railroad called a tramway, shoots up the lofty mountain side, and an angle of 86°, near two thousand feet long, down which the descending loaded car rushes drawing up the empty one. Stepping into this empty car, in fifty seconds we slide up the whole distance into the region of clouds, snow and wonderfully rich mining. This claim is really one of the very valuable ones of the state; perhaps there are not five superior ones known; but space forbids a particularizing description. We were glad to leave many copies of the noble old christian paper of the coast, THE PACIFIC, among the people in this village.

Again returning by stage we were once more whirled on to the east, up the Humboldt, to a really romantic spot in the great barren region; romantic for the growth of green clover and other lovely crops, with a truly civilized dwelling-house, and in front of it one of the finest ornamental fountains we have ever seen. This place is called Battle Mountain, where the trains, both east and west, stop to dine. Out in a desert world like this, to find a real home-like establishment, with every good thing upon the table, clean, well cooked, and well got up, is worth a dollar any day to each and every passenger, together with generous thanks to Mr. Huntsman and family, the worthy proprietor of this lovely oasis in the region of desolation.

The Chinese and the Church.

BY REV. GEORGE MORRIS, DIXON, CAL.
What shall we do with the Chinese? This is not merely a question of secular importance; it has also become one of ecclesiastical moment. Some people, and even some true believers, seem unable to seize the opportunities and enjoy the privileges which the presence of the Chinese among us yields. To bring them to Christ is both a duty and a privilege. To acknowledge them as brethren in Christ, when they have tasted that the Lord is gracious, is also both a duty and a privilege.

As christians we pray daily, "Thy kingdom come." We say that we hope the Chinese and all other heathen nations will be brought to God. Yet there are some christians who seem to be unwilling to receive the Chinese into their portion of God's earthly family, and to allow seats at the same communion table with themselves!

Is this right? The divine commission is, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." What does this mean, in its letter and its spirit also? Does it mean, "preach to the Chinese both in China and here,

but receive them only into their own churches?" Whose is the church? Is one church our church; another the Chinese church, another the African church, and so on? Of course, we say No; it is the Lord's church. Is his church divided? Was it Christ's design that it should be divided? Will it be divided in heaven? The church triumphant will be one. Ought not the church militant to be one also? Ought we not to be one whilst engaged in the warfare, as we shall be one when the victory is gained. And seeing it is the Lord's church and not ours, is it right for us to refuse admission to any who give evidence that they are his people?

Some say, "Let the Chinese go to their own churches. Why should they do this? Is it because of their nature, nation, or what? Human nature is the same all the world over. All have sinned and come short of the glory of God. The diverse branches of humanity form one family. God hath made of one blood all nations. The christian's commission says, preach the gospel to every creature. The gospel invitations are given to all. 'Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden.' The blessings of salvation are alike open to all. He that believeth and is baptized, shall be saved. Is it right for us to exclude from our church, or the Lord's church to which we belong, those who are of the same nature and blood as we are, those who need and are invited to salvation as much as we are?"

But some persons may say, Do the Chinese understand what they are doing when they seek admission into our churches? I would ask, do they understand what they are doing when they seek admission as servants into our families? We all believe the Chinaman understands how to cheat and steal, to lie and sin, to gamble and worship Josh. These things he understands well enough, perhaps a little too well for his good and our profit. Can he not then understand what it is to leave off sinning, to discard Josh, to believe in Christ and worship God?

Some person say, we should not proceed hastily. Of course not: let all things be done decently and in order. But have we ever complained at the haste and anxiety of the Father in the parable? When the returning prodigal was yet a great way off, his father saw him and ran, fell upon his neck and kissed him, and gave a right royal reception and entertainment to his ungrateful and wicked son. Did it ever seem to us that the father was too anxious, too hasty, too kind? And should we who are children of the same father, and brothers by nature of the same prodigal, hesitate to receive amongst the Father's people that son whom the Father has taken to his own heart? If he, as a returning prodigal, gives evidence of his sonship, can we too promptly recognize him as a brother?

Happily, many churches rejoice in doing this. And who can fortell the immense blessings that will result therefrom? Many persons view the presence of Chinese amongst us as a great evil. Certainly, if the various political and religious agencies are to be used as engines against them to make them feel that they are a separate and oppressed people, there may be great ground for fear.

But, on the other hand, what a glorious opportunity is afforded by their presence to the churches of California. Christians can now labor, not only for them but with them, and make them realize that we are one in Christ. Taking them into the church, we can make them feel that it is their home. By so doing, we pull down high walls of great difficulty, and fortifications of widespread, perhaps reciprocal, mistrust. More than this, we are helping to build up a spacious spiritual temple for the blessed Redeemer.

Contemplate the immeasurable good which the Chinese may do in returning as missionaries to the teeming myriads in their native land. From a commercial

point of view, the importance and value of this fact are sufficient to press it upon our consideration. But we view it only in its relationships to the kingdom of Christ and the salvation of the soul. At the rate at which missionaries have gone forth to the heathen, all Christendom cannot expect to be able to send forth enough to enlighten the four hundred millions of Chinese, for centuries to come. Native agency is the great instrumentality for the conversion of the world. Foreign missionary labor is expensive. The time for acquiring the language is long. The prejudices against foreigners are great. Even if missionaries were available and could be sent forth, we cannot compute the time it would require for them to reach all parts of that vast empire. On the other hand, the Chinese are here acquiring a knowledge of our language, our manners and customs, our civilization and christianity. These men, consecrating themselves to the work of the Lord, can go back to their own land at little cost. They have the difficult language already at their command. It is their vernacular. They have no prejudices to overcome. They are acquainted with the idiosyncracies of the Chinese character, and the peculiarities of the Chinese faith. They have not the difficulties and perils of acclimatization. In fact, they are at home in China. As soon as their feet touch the shores of their native land, they are able to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation to the perishing, yet immortal millions of their fellow countrymen.

men. What a work! They have come to California for bread. They carry back the Bread of Life. They have come for gold. They carry back fine gold, the golden blessing of the gospel. What might a hundred or a thousand such men, guided by the oracles of Jesus, freighted with the grace of God and wafted by the zephyrs of faith, do for their countrymen? Landed upon the shore which is not to them a foreign one, they could go throughout the length and breadth of their land, as sowers of the word, scattering broadcast the life-giving seeds which should grow up into fruitful trees of righteousness, and all China might become a vast and beautiful garden of the Lord. Under Israel's captain, they could march, as christian soldiers, from village to village, from town to town and from province to province, unfurling the ensign of the cross. Now is the day of our opportunity. "China for Christ," should be our motto: or better still, "The world for Christ." Oh! that we could more fully seize the golden opportunities of the present for the glory of our God and the salvation of mankind. Let us open wide the arms of Christian love and sympathy to every child of Adam. Let us open wide the door of Christ's church to every believing creature, that the ransomed of the Lord may return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads.

Letter from Rev. E. James.

DEAR PACIFIC:—The city of St. Louis has a strong individuality of its own among the cities, and makes a favorable impression on the casual visitor. It has an air of solidity and permanence; and, most surprising of all, of age. I know of no other American city, except Montreal, which has so many buildings of old fashioned form and aspect, with that peculiar impression of unchangeableness, as though they may have been built a century ago, or may have been erected last year by some lover of the old styles, or by some one newly come over from the old countries of Europe. The architecture of St. Louis is vastly inferior in splendor to that of pre-conflagrational Chicago, but equally superior in solidity and apparent security. The pavements, however, are execrable, southwestern shiftlessness must crop out somewhere. The citizens, like those of San Francisco, tamely submit to be imposed upon every time they ride in the horse cars, of which the majority, by the way, are rather dirty,—being compelled to pay seven cents for a single

ride, or else buy five tickets at five cents each. Copper coin is not fairly established in use, as yet, at the southwest. Almost the only vehicle used for merchandise is the "dray," a low-wheeled cart, with two long prongs sticking out behind. The convenient and easy-running New York "truck" is almost unknown, and is probably less adapted to the steep sloping banks of the river. Restaurants are almost unknown, and book-stores few and hard to find. The Mercantile Library is centrally located and commodiously arranged, and contains thirty thousand books, every one of which is kept under lock and key. The reading rooms are far inferior in extent and supply of papers, as all the rooms are in elegance, to those of the Mercantile Library in San Francisco. In fact, I believe in extravagant splendor of upholstery and black walnut, the latter library exceeds any in the country. In books it has many superiors.

Business in St. Louis, if less exciting and feverish than in Chicago or San Francisco, would seem to the hasty observer to be more steady and regular, and to be built upon a certain and unchangeable foundation. Its progress has been steady and moderately rapid. There can be no doubt that the prosperity of the city is to be immense, almost boundless, in the future. Of course, however, the hasty observations of the casual visitor are to some extent subject to correction, especially on such subjects as I have mentioned.

The public buildings of St. Louis are worthy of high praise. The city hall and court-house is strongly built of granite, and has some pretensions to grandeur. Its dome, a partial imitation on a smaller scale of that on the capital at Washington, is very beautiful, and designed in excellent taste. But I noticed both here and at Cincinnati, as well as at Columbus, (that finest of all American cities) and, in fact, in many other places, a very disgusting exhibition of bad taste upon many public buildings. Tablets are inserted in conspicuous positions, bearing such inscriptions as this,—"Erected A. D. so-and-so, Commissioners, Patrick Muldooney, John Rafferty, Michael O'Brien, &c." Imagine the temples and baths of ancient Rome instead of being inscribed, "In the consulship of Scipio Africanus," or "When Aurelius was emperor," to have been defiled with the obscene names of the hireling officers who stood between the treasury and the contractors, and plundered both, especially if the most of these men had been barbarians from the island of Sardinia, or the north of Africa!

If Macaulay's New Zealander ever sits upon a ruined arch of the St. Louis bridge, surveying the desolated, encumbered site of that great city, he will surely reflect,—"What can be more extraordinary, than that the inhabitants of so many splendid and wealthy cities, who have left everywhere so many monuments of their genius and skill, should pusillanimously submit to a foreign yoke, and inscribe upon their finest structures a bead-roll of barbarous names, scarcely one of which ever became famous in literature, in science, or in war?"

I have left but little room to speak of the bridge over the Mississippi at this point, which will be one of the wonders of the world, and the grandest structure in America. Its approaches on the St. Louis side are nearly completed, extending, arching over the street, for nearly half a mile. Probably three years more will be required for its completion.

Maine State Conference.

Met at Skowhegan June 25th. Moderator, Hon Nelson Dingley in the chair. Rev. G. N. Marden, of Farmington, preached a highly edifying and quickening sermon, upon the necessity of loving men in order to reach them. The opening sermon of the Conference was by Rev. W. H. Fenn, of Portland. Clergy and laity were assembled in large numbers. It was cheering to see at another of these annual gatherings several of our venerable fathers whose

names have long been familiar—Drs. Stephen Thurston, Wm. Warren, Rev. Thomas Adams, and J. T. Hawes. The portly, vigorous forms and earnest words of some of our younger brethren, give promise that the mantle of the aged, when dropped, will fall on worthy shoulders.

TOPICS DISCUSSED.

How meet the skeptical tendency of the day; Christian nurture; bringing out thoughts on household and Sunday-school training; also on infant baptism.

The pecuniary demands of the educational society, in connection with which alarming facts were stated concerning the paucity of candidates for the ministry. Only five have been added to the students of Bangor Seminary during the last year. One of our prominent ministers, speaking of the valuable acquisition to both the seminary and the state in Prof. Barbour, added: "But we cannot keep him unless we can send him more students." Dr. Thurston said he had sent into the missionary field all the men he could get, still had unoccupied fields for ten or fifteen more. The importance of aiding indigent students of our academies, colleges and seminary, was clearly demonstrated and strongly urged.

How secure a better observance of the Sabbath? The sentiment of the whole conference was strongly against opening libraries, art galleries, running horse cars, etc., on the Sabbath.

One marked feature of the exercises was a praise meeting conducted by Prof. E. P. Thiving, who used for the occasion one of E. Tourjee's circulars. Prof. Thiving, possessing with his many other attainments superior musical and elocutionary talents, used them to the edification of the large audience. Those old tunes, Zion, Arlington, America, etc., never sounded better.

Prof. Thiving and Rev. Asa Bullard, of Boston, with the aid of illustrative cards, prices of ancient coin, etc., gave the children a rich entertainment; also, a lesson to teachers and parents how to instruct.

The interest of these meetings was fully up to what it has been in years past; and we all agree it was a pleasant and profitable occasion.

Among delegates from other bodies were present: Rev. W. L. Jones, of Benicia; Rev. Austin Willey, of Minn.; (a brother to Rev. S. H. Willey, of Santa Cruz); Rev. T. K. Noble, of Cleveland, Ohio; and Rev. R. Howard, of Illinois. The grass crop, now about ready to be cut, will be light, the effects of last year's drouth passing over to this year. Rains have been abundant, and every thing gives promise of a bountiful harvest.

Maine, like Massachusetts, is now honored with an anti-tobacco society. Its president, secretary, purser, and executive committee, all consist in a single person, Dea. Stephen Sewall, of Winthrop. All honor to such men as Trask and Sewall, who step forth single handed and engage one of the fell foes of decency and morality.

WINTHROP, ME., June 27th, 1872. A. H. J.
The meeting of the Bay Association at Cloverdale was a very pleasant one. The little church, newly carpeted, seemed very cozy and inviting. The people received their guests with a cheery, Californian hospitality. The sermons by Brothers Powell and McLean were pointed, clear effective, rewarding. The Essayist and Reviewer were both ready with their parts, and there were perhaps no more than the usual number willing to fail in furnishing the sermon-plan. The most important practical result reached was the endorsement of the plan of "Fellowship meetings," as it was laid before the association in an overture from our Congregational Club. A Committee was appointed to inaugurate a series of such meetings. The town of Cloverdale is thriving, and as the northern terminus of the S. F. and N. P. R. R., is likely to become a place of considerable importance.

Literary Notices.

THE SCIENCE OF AESTHETICS: OR THE NATURE, LAWS AND USES OF BEAUTY. By Henry N. Day. New Haven, Ct. C. C. Chatfield & Co. 1875. 12 mo. 432 pp.

Whatever may be thought of the manner in which Prof. Day has handled the subject of his treatise, but one opinion will be repressed as to the manner in which his publishers have presented his thoughts to the public. Intended for a text-book, the volume is issued in a style usually intended for the reading-room. The paper is superior in quality and is of a rich tint. The whole work of the printer is thorough and tastefully done. The illustrations, though few, are really works of art. The one which adorns the title page reproduces the Madonna di San Sisto. A similar engraver's skillful hand gives the famous statue of Laocoon. Moreover, cuts are furnished for the explanation of the orders of architecture.

The analysis of the subject discussed is minute, the main discussions of the subject being as stated in the title: Nature of beauty; Kinds of beauty; Laws of beauty; Relations of beauty. The main discussions are sub-divided into chapters and sections, and the progress of the thought is outlined conveniently to the eye, in the margin of each section.

If we made a criticism on the author's treatment, it would be in the shape of the enquiry, whether he does not too often forget the learner's mind. The mode of speech is abstract, rather than concrete. The author has been busied for many years with the abstruse discussions which spring up in connection with these themes and he does not escape enough from this abstruseness of thought and expression for the pleasure at least of the average students of the beautiful. The pages do not glow enough, nor do they read as if one had been looking at a rainbow.

With so much of criticism, we must say, however, that we should not know in what other book to find so much in regard to the science of aesthetics, so well arrayed and so instructive and suggestive.

For sale in this city, by A. Roman & Co.

A REPRESENTATIVE LIFE OF HORACE GREELEY, WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY CASIUS M. CLAY. By L. U. Reavis. New York, G. W. Carleton & Co. 12 mo. 579 pp.

The things which recommend this book are some documents of interest to every one who loves to review our political history from Mr. Greeley's own pen, and the very pleasing engraving of Mr. Greeley's likeness. Mr. Reavis's own contribution as a biographer, although of course containing some facts which it is interesting to know, is utterly unworthy of the subject, considering that Mr. Greeley's own auto-biography has been long before the people, and Mr. Parton's "Life" also. Mr. Reavis's statement regarding his correspondence with the veritable editor is very thin; considerable ado about nothing. We wonder how many other men of small consequence have felt constrained to write letters asking the editor of the *Tribune* to write up the price of lots in some smart new western town!—For sale by A. Roman & Co.

C. C. Chatfield & Co., send us, through A. Roman & Co.

THE SUN AND THE PHENOMENA OF THE ATMOSPHERE: No. 8 of "University Series" of Small Treatises, chiefly scientific.

This one is by Prof. Young, of Dartmouth college. It contains a familiar account of those remarkable discoveries which have been made of late years concerning the sun. The account is made by a competent person, who has himself added to these discoveries by his own observations.

The *New Englander* for July has papers on the Physical Geography of Turkey; Mr. E. James's—our whilom literary editor—translation of Rothe on Revelation and Inspiration; Aspects of Theism; The foundation of Moral Obligation; Missionary work in Hawaii; Taine's History of English Literature.—The *Woman's Journal*, of which Mrs. Howe is one of the editors, gives this explanation of the two lines in the "Battle Hymn":

"In the beauty of the lilies
Christ was born across the sea."

The two lines about Christ and the lilies, in this poem of martial aspiration, sometimes appear to trouble readers; but this should not be. In all pictures of the announcement an angel presents the virgin with a stalk of white lilies, emblem of purity and humility. In this purity and humility her Son was born, beyond the ocean. The particle which indicates being carried over the sea, or any other expanse, natural or spiritual, has an *e* final.

Tommy was cautioned against eating too much luncheon, because he would spoil his appetite for dinner. But Tommy said he would rather have a good luncheon than a good appetite any time.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHANGES IN THE UNIVERSITY.—The Preparatory Department is discontinued, which is eminently judicious. An assistant professor of ancient languages is to be provided, which we hope will relieve one of the best, most laborious, and indispensable professors any institution has in our land. It is said that it is likely that Prof. Gilman may be elected President. We hope so. We believe that what the University needs in its president is a trained educator, young, enthusiastic, of such attainments in scholarship as will command respect, and of such a manly and religious character as will inspire confidence and will communicate moral stimulus to young men. Whatever may be said in favor of the men from our state whose names have been mentioned in connection with this important position, it must be conceded that they are not ideal Presidents. The University had better make one, (and we could name one of the present Faculty) its acting President, and wait long, rather than put a man at its head whose rare fitness is widely and justly challenged.

A southern editor says that the magnificent structure that has been erected in West Philadelphia, on 36th street, for the University of Pennsylvania, is the architectural glory of the city and country. It is three hundred feet in length, and one hundred and forty feet wide, in the form of an octagon, built of serpentine stone, with eight or ten towers rising to different heights above the roof; and in the interior, divided and so arranged as to adapt it to the various purposes of the different departments and classes of the different colleges embraced by the University. Scores of men were at work on the interior of the University, on the morning of our visit. When finished, it will no doubt be admired as the richest and most splendid edifice of the kind on this continent.

PRESIDENT ELIOT OF HARVARD.—President Eliot is a man about forty years of age, tall and very erect, with a splendid phrenological development, and viewed from the left, would be called a handsome man, but the right side of his face is very much marred by a large scarlet mark which detracts very much from his appearance. He has a deep chest voice, a very distinct enunciation, his movements are quick, his eye very bright, and altogether he indicates the live man that he has proved himself to be during his brief term of office.

A RUBY WORTH HAVING.—The Yale College *Courant* tells us that Professor C. U. Shepard, of Amherst, has just secured for his cabinet the largest ruby known in the world. The largest known before was the size of a man's fist; but this is about two feet high, one foot in diameter, and weighs 316 pounds. It is not a pure ruby, but is mixed with sapphire, and was found in the mountains of North Carolina, quarried by nature out of a rotten rock, like many other precious things; for though evil is evil *per se*, yet it can often be made the condition of good; and as Tennyson says, the true man will make his "sins the stepping-stones to something better." Professor Shepard has also received from Macon county, Ga., a sapphire weighing thirty pounds.

HARVARD'S COMMENCEMENT SPEAKERS.—There were only five out of a large class of a hundred or so. The young men were in full dress, consisting of black pants, dress-coat, and white cravat. Each spoke for about twenty minutes. It certainly was of advantage to them that they were not obliged to compress their thoughts into a space of five or seven minutes. I never before witnessed such calmness and dignity of manner on a commencement stage.

There was no haste, and nothing approaching a "rant." On the contrary, there was hardly a gesture, the speakers seeming to rely almost entirely upon the thoughts in their addresses, clearly and forcibly expressed. Nor did they mistake. The audience listened to these youthful Everetts with wonderful eagerness. There was no more noise or confusion than there is in the most solemn service of the church. There was hearty applause at the close of each speech, manifested only by the clapping of hands, but not a single bouquet was thrown or given.

My little girl said to me that she was making no headway in her studies at school, because she and her teacher did not fit together, "like the two halves of a pair of scissors." There was no dislike, but there was no sympathy. I put her under another teacher, and at once her wholly education became different. I never saw this principle more beautifully illustrated.

A white garment appears worse with slight soiling than do colored garments much soiled; so a little fault in a good man attracts more attention than grave offences in bad men.

Health Department.

Let the Air be Pure.

If we sleep in fresh air and are otherwise well, we rise "like a giant refreshed," and we need less sleep. In close rooms and with close shutters, it is not sleep but lethargy, which makes getting up a kind of martyrdom.

Children should always sleep if possible in a cool, dark room; a bright light is bad, and stimulating to the brain, and the air is more rapidly used up. The best ventilation is from an open fire place beside the window.

Many poisons in the air can be detected by examination. Some diseases are produced by floating particles of vegetable matter which are taken into the system and increase and grow there. Holding a handkerchief over the nose and mouth is almost instinctive, and will often arrest bad smells, which are particles of matter, and other particles which carry disease with them. Many persons shut their windows at night, through fear of "night air." Miss Nightingale argues that night air is better than poison, or than no air at all, and that you must use night air when there is no other.

It is maintained that the chill and fever poison floats low, and can be arrested by vegetation, so that a row of sunflowers along a line will arrest them; and a muslin curtain in the windows, or even a screen of mosquito net—anything cotton—will strain them out, and prevent their coming into the house. Anything is better than breathing over the same air and taking back our own rejected poison.

As to a "furnace room" with no outlet, and with a scant supply of air to the furnace air chamber, or a draft from the cellar only, it is simply murder or suicide.

The best test of the purity of the air in a room is our first impression as we go into it from out of doors. If it oppresses us then, it is oppressive and will do us harm, even though we may become accustomed to it. Smoking within doors, (or perhaps any where else) is simply barbarous. Many a woman's lungs are injured, ruined, ("so mysteriously") by breathing the second hand breath and smoke of her dear relatives, husband, sons or brothers; and many a child in its cradle is poisoned by the absorption of the low-lying smoke in a close room; and yet neither father nor brother is tried for murder.

You know they say Gen. Grant has been never the same man with his indoor life. The habit which he bore in the open air and on horseback, kills him in the house.

Did you ever go suddenly into a full school-room? and what did you think of it for an experiment? Don't wonder, then, if your sons grow up wicked and take to drink to keep up a depressed nervous system, or your daughters fade and die out.—*Advance.*

Boiled Wheat for Dyspeptics.

Soak about a quart of clean, white wheat in warm water for twelve hours, or longer. Then boil it for three hours, or until the kernels are thoroughly cooked, in a farina kettle, or in a tin pail placed in another kettle containing water. Let a few large nails or small stones be put into the large kettle to keep the pail from resting directly on the bottom. By this means the wheat can be cooked for a long time without scorching it. If the vessel containing the wheat is not kept in hot water, the wheat will scorch and burn, even if the mess is stirred while it is being cooked. After the kernels are quite soft, add salt to suit the taste. But wheat should never be salted before it is cooked, as salt will render the bran tough. Wheat thus prepared is excellent when eaten in milk: or dressed with cream and sugar. Procure the best quality of white wheat, as red wheat is liable to be tough. Only a small portion of the wheat received at city flouring-mills is sufficiently free from rat and mice litter and foul seed to be cooked in the foregoing manner. The practice of the writer has been, for a few years past, to procure a small bag of clean wheat from some good farmer, who cultivates clean, plump grain.

Aside from the surprising economy in providing such an article of diet, boiled wheat is one of the very best kinds of food that invalids, bilious and high-living dyspeptics can eat. No medicine is comparable to it for giving a healthful tone to one's system when it is somewhat run down.

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THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1879

INVITATION.—Now and then we mail a copy of THE PACIFIC to persons not subscribers. Let them receive it as an invitation to become subscribers. But without an order, the paper will not continue to go to them—it is not our style to send it and then send a bill for collection. Remit \$4 if you wish to receive it regularly.

SUBSCRIBERS are particularly requested to note the expiration of their subscriptions on the last of the head of their paper, and to forward what is due from the ensuing year, with or without further reminder from this office.

DISCONTINUING.—We wish it distinctly understood that this journal will be discontinued whenever such an order is plainly and properly given, and arrangements are paid at our published rates.

All communications on business should be addressed to C. A. Klose, Box 45, San Francisco. Publication office 536 Clay street.

The Congregational Club meets every Monday at 1.30 p. m., at its room in the Bible House, No. 759 Market street. Ministers and members of Congregational churches are always cordially welcomed at these meetings. Visitors to the State from the East or elsewhere, are specially invited to find the place, and thus make the acquaintance of their brethren here.

Communications have accumulated on our hands, of late; and those who send them, as well as those who receive them, have some need of the grace of patience. When practicable, and when they will keep, we know of no fairer rule of publication than to print them in the order of time. This rule we endeavor to follow.

The faculty of the Pacific Theological Seminary hereby gratefully acknowledge the receipt of sixty dollars, on behalf of the Taylor street Congregational church in San Francisco, as a contribution to the benevolent fund of the Seminary. Since the vacation has been in progress the library of the Seminary has been assorted, and the books have been classified and arranged in five different departments, according to their subjects. Those who wish to notice how deficient it is, or how rich it is, in any of these departments, are invited to make the library an early visit.

At the commencement of our State University, last week, two young men graduated from the "College of Letters," one from the "Agricultural College," and one from the Scientific department. The addresses of the young men on the occasion were very good in thought, style, and delivery. One of them, that of Mr. Rodgers, on "Utility" was well thought out and handsomely put forward. Mr. Sill's poem was finely descriptive and deliciously dreamy, concerning the Venus of Melos. Dr. Scott's oration was strong and vivid, and made some telling points. The poem at the gathering of the Alumni was heard with great interest and much applauded. The orator of the occasion failed to appear. We can not think that the speeches of Messrs. Tompkins and Dwinelle were of more account than anything the regular orator could have said; although these gentlemen did themselves honor, by their so nearly extemporaneous addresses. We were sorry that the festivities of the evening were not graced by the presence of Governors Booth and Haight, and of Hon. J. B. Felton, and of some others whom we might name. As it was, the evening was scarcely up to the average, in the opinion of some who staid to the end, though of course several who spoke were men who never fail to be interesting. For ourselves, we felt bound to get back to this city in good season, and left so as to cross in the 9 p. m. train and boat. But when we reached the wharf, we were told that no boat would go over till the next train came, an hour and a half later. We were hugely disgusted. We had lost our advantage in time, and had lost half of the festivities. Nice things, these ferries, but where was the "Queen of the fairies?"

On the 23rd of this month, and before this paper goes to press, but not before we must do our writing, the Regents of the State University are to meet for the purpose of electing a new president, with the hope of securing one to enter on his duties at the beginning of the next study-year, in September. So far as we are informed, the two persons most prominently before them are the Hon. E. Tompkins of this state, and Prof. D. C. Gilman, of Connecticut, to whom the office was tendered three or four years ago. Mr. Tompkins has certainly some fine qualifications for the office, besides the fact that he knows California so well. But he has not been tried as an educator, and Prof. Gilman has, and is supposed to be certain of a presidency somewhere, are long. There is room for a difference of opinions, and we should not feel like giving advice were we called on for it.

We have learned with satisfaction that the Senate of the legislature of the state of Connecticut has passed a bill compelling the attendance of children at school in the commonwealth. We presume the bill will pass the other house and become a law. It is found that there are in that goodly state, remarkable for intelligence, for the excellence of its schools, for its grand institutions of learning, and for the general thrift of its people, 12,000 children between the ages of 4 and 16 who attend no school; although the laws forbid the employment of children in any of its manufactories. The population of that state is not much larger than ours of California, but we suppose there must be thrice 16,000 children between 4 and 16 who in this state go to no school, if there be not so many between 6 and 16 who attend no school. We ought to have, and must have, in this state a compulsory school law. Some of our people have no sense of their duty regarding their own, or others' children; and the general public must come in between senseless parents and their children for the benefit of the children. The city of Hartford in Connecticut, has about one-fourth of the population of San Francisco, but about the same amount of wealth and about one-sixteenth of the crime of this city; and the difference is partly owing to the more thorough, genial, and general education of the children in that small city of a state small in area, but great in the genius of education, of labor, and of skill in the useful arts. It is also a state more benevolent, in proportion to numbers, than any other state of the Union.

"Then comes thy glory in the summer months,
With light and heat refulgent."

And in these "summer months" "what dreams may come" to such as have a vacation, and retire into the solitudes of nature, and "sleep in the woods," "must give us pause," and make us heave a sigh to go and do likewise. The pastor of one of our most frequented churches is this week up and away. He has not "dusted," but may need to be when he returns. We dare not tell whether he has gone. He may tell, himself, if no one urges him too strenuously. He may get so full that he will run over spontaneously. Deer and hart he may chase upon the mountains, but dear and hart will call him swiftly thence if they even whisper "come!" We are not sorry he has gone. We are glad; and mean to be, four weeks longer. Since "one good turn deserves another," some day it will be your turn and our turn.

The Oregonian says: "Oregon can now boast of 181 miles of railroad. Passengers can step on board the cars at the east side depot and pass through to Oakland by rail without any interruption. Daily trains will arrive and depart: Close connections are made at Oakland with the stages of the Oregon & California Stage Company. Beyond Oakland the grading has been completed to Wilbur, ten miles. From Wilbur to Roseburg, about eight miles, the grading will soon be completed. It is the intention to complete the road to Roseburg the present season." The journey overland to Portland, Oregon, used to be one of six days and nights, particularly nights. Now it is one of three and a half days and nights. Ultimately it will be one of two days or less. We hope the railways will meet at the state line before the nation's jubilee in 1876; but the 200 and more miles of road yet to be built will call for no little time, money, and labor. Mountain ranges sharp and steep intervene, and there are some deep canyons. Happy they who shall pass through those grand scenes on the railway, and hearken only to the stories of emigrant trains, and of wagon passages, and of stage coaches!

One week from this time the state convention of the Republicans will be held, and in connection with it the various congressional districts, three of them at least, will hold conventions. As the candidates for the office of Presidential electors are not personally much involved in the issues of the campaign, and are elected or defeated according to the popularity of the party and the candidate whom they represent in the canvass, it is some times considered of little consequence who these candidates are. But it does signify much who they are. No party should allow itself to be represented in such a time as this, or at any other time, by its immoral, base and doubtful men, however able intellectually, however rich, however high among "the fancy," and however in favor with "the boys." Men of dignity, culture, character, and fine personal endowments, as well as able and popular men, are needed. No man ought to be made a candidate for Presidential elector who would not himself make a really

good president. As to the nominations for Congressmen, it was never more important than it now is to make good ones, if the Republicans intend to retain the ascendancy in any district in California. Both in this state and in the nation they are more in danger of losing in the lower house of Congress, than they are of losing in the presidential contest. The present outlook is but dim, but the signs portend that Grant will win, while they indicate that the Greeley men will rule in the representative branch of the next Congress. Let our Republicans risk no district on any doubtful or unworthy man.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "All the efforts of the Papal Missionary, Monsignor Franchi, to establish a Concordat between the Sultan and the Pope have failed, and the Turkish government, by refusing to ratify the election of the Infallibilist, Hassum, as patriarch of the Armenian Catholics, shows that it is as little disposed as Prince Bismarck to permit the interference of the Holy See in internal affairs." In this we see how the courage of Bismarck encourages the potentates of every country to resist the dangers that come in with the notion of the infallibility of Popes. Among the Armenians by birth and Roman Catholics by religion, is a party like the "Old Catholics" in Germany, who refuse to accept the new papal dogma; and the Sultan refuses to recognize any one as the patriarch of the Armenians who does not belong to the "Armenians," rather than the "Catholics." So the contest rages and must go on till infallibilism, high churchism, and ritualism everywhere go under.

Sabbath Observance a Privilege.

There is a stereoscopic picture to be found in many places in this city, representing in the foreground a beautiful sheet of water, back of which is the base of one of the massive mountains that give character to the Yosemite Valley. The mountain is seen for a few yards from its base only, but the glassy lake in the foreground reflects with rare distinctness, the entire mountain to its very summit. The value of the picture, consists in the clear reflection, representing the inverted mountain buried in the transparent water. Were a friend to say that he saw no beauty in the picture we should be certain that he had failed to look at it in the right light, or that the focus was wrong, or, as it quite frequently occurs with this particular picture, it was put in position wrong side up. We should therefore expect him to put the picture in the proper light, focus and position, before he passed judgment upon the merits of the picture. Let this serve as an illustration of what may reasonably be expected by the friends of the Christian Sabbath, of those who find fault with Sabbath duties. As a friend of the Sabbath, you tell a neighbor that you believe it to be his duty to maintain the public worship of God on the Sabbath day. With a shrug of his shoulders he replies that if it is a duty it certainly is no privilege. Then you know that he is looking at Sabbath duty from a wrong stand-point. His course of life during the week has been such as to over-tax his body and mind, and it seems to him a bewildering thing to talk of duty on Sunday. The remedy lies in a higher appreciation of man's intellectual and spiritual greatness, which will not allow bodily appetites and earthly pursuits to absorb the strength and beauty of that which is greatest in man. We believe that those to whom Sabbath duties are the greatest privilege are they who have the highest ideal of man's spiritual greatness; therefore they urge men to take a position where their range of spiritual vision will present the Lord's day as it appears in the design of the Lord of the Sabbath. This accomplished, a mighty revolution must take place. Men will claim the privilege of a day of worship; they will throw off the shackles with which they have long been bound; they will consider the worship of God their highest joy; they will "enter his courts with thanksgiving and his gates with praise."

The Christian people of this State need a change of focus as they look upon the questions pertaining to Sabbath observance. From their present stand-point, the whole subject looks blurred. Families of wealth, especially in the country, can be counted by the score and hundred who do not go to church once in three, six or twelve months, some of them having nominal membership in city churches. Surely their ideas of the Sabbath are perverted if not inverted, it matters little which. Laboring men can be counted by the hundred who toil seven days in the week and do not ask that the seventh be a day of rest, so long as it is a day of wages. Their position is a bad one, and they see no beauty in Sunday as a day of worship.

The remedy for this perversion of the

Christian Sabbath lies with the Christian people of the State. If they will arouse themselves and be true to the cause, they can become benefactors of over-worked men, and successful apostles of the Sabbath.

Week-Day Lecture.

BY THE REV. A. L. STONE, D.D.
HIDING THE TALENT.

Some men of first rate ability are hardly felt in the church at all. They have good natural powers, well improved by culture, a ripe acquaintance with Christian literature, clear views of scripture truth, and unimpeachable purity of private life. But they keep studiously in the background. They are known by those most intimate with them as intelligent, warm-hearted, conscientious and exemplary Christians. God has accomplished them for a wide and prominent sphere of Christian labor.

Now this endowment and outfit press upon them the responsibility of occupying and filling such a sphere. Are they not as accountable for the breadth of their personal influence in the church, as for any other tribute they owe the God of their salvation? But they retreat into the shade. If they are ever brought forward into the front rank, it is by violence. Their real calibre is for the most part an unknown quantity. Their personal resources for quickening, augmenting and guiding the demonstrative work of the church are so much capital lying well nigh idle. Had they been on the mount with Moses when the contest between Israel and Amalek waxed dubious in the vale below, they never would have hastened to stay up his weary hands. Others might have been so forward if they felt inclined, but these men would have held themselves excused.

Is this reserve right? Is it thus that Christian character becomes muscular and vigorous? Are not these precious and most needed moral forces almost lost to the church, when she feels the stress and strain that achieve her positive advances? Are there not many intrinsically feeble forces that are after all, more availing and effective; more likely to be found always in harness; readier for volunteering in any forlorn hope; taking up, though with weaker hand, the weapons of warfare they ought to have wielded; and giving their presence and voice and strength where they ought to have been seen and heard and felt?

It may be that the very fact that the enterprises of the church are often most zealously sustained by her least accomplished servants keeps others back who ought, if there were any pre-eminence of fidelity, to have been leaders. But surely this is no justification of their apathy. It is the result partly of that apathy. Why were they not in their places? Why did they leave the chief honors and burdens of duty for others to take up? Why do they always fall back, and so thrust others forward? They make the proverb true in the church, "A living dog is better than a dead lion."

There are times when this recusancy is specially lamentable.

The work of arousing a slumbering church to earnest and wakeful life, of gathering the unconverted under the urgencies of divine truth, and leading backsliders in sack-cloth to Jesus' feet, is, humanly, one of a mighty travail. With all God's sovereignty and God's efficiency in it, there is demanded such a strenuousness of human endeavor as warrior angels never know. And when the chariot of salvation begins slowly to move; when it seems as though that tremendous spiritual inertia, though yielding slightly, would never be overcome; when every man's shoulder is needed at the wheel, especially all strong men, then, it is part of a sad history that they who could do most, whose new-born ardor and fresh consecration to the work would powerfully move the ranks of the lagging, coolly make over all the specialties of the crisis to any inclined to assume them. They would be glad to see religion gain ground, the church revived, and men converted; but as for themselves, they have their fixed round, their "regulation jog," their inflexible apportionment of time, so much to Christ, so much to domestic and social life, so much to secular duties, and they cannot suffer themselves to be persuaded into any other scale of partitioning.

And the worst of it is, these are really good men; but the real effect of their position is hindering and disheartening. They do themselves, without knowing it, a great injustice. They are dwindling in the very sphere they could so nobly fill.

It is sad enough to fold a single talent in a napkin; but ten-fold sadder to hide the ten! This evil is seen and felt in all our churches. Let any member in our fellowship ask, "Lord is it?"

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

AN OLD CHRISTIAN FRIEND DEPARTED.—Mr. Wm. H. Coit, formerly of this city, and senior partner in the mercantile house of Coit & Beals, died July the 4th, in Greenfield, Conn., in the 81st year of his age. Mr. Coit came to California in June, 1850. (He was an elder brother of Dr. Benjamin B. Coit, for many years a practicing physician of this city.) Mr. William H. Coit was an earnest, zealous christian man, and when he came to this coast, identified himself at once with the First Congregational church under the pastoral care of Rev. T. Dwight Hunt. Mr. Coit began life as an apprentice boy in New York city in 1819, and was then a clerk with Col. John D. Stevenson, now a hale and hearty resident of this city. Mr. Coit died in his old home in Connecticut, surrounded by his wife and only daughter. He died as he had lived for more than fifty years, a christian worker. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

At the meeting of the Club last Monday, Rev. George Morris, of Dixon, and Rev. T. J. Thurston, lately of Grass Valley, were present as visitors. The subject of the Education of Christian Chinese for religious work among their countrymen was opened by Rev. Dr. Moar, and discussed with much interest. The subject for next Monday is "The Evangelization of the West Coast of Mexico."

A Congregational Society has been organized at Georgetown, El Dorado county, and Rev. H. Cummings has been engaged to act as its minister for one year. Rev. E. Halliday, of Nevada, is using his vacation in a trip along the southern coast of the State, and the Congregational church in that city is undergoing various improvements and repairs during his absence.

Mr. G. M. Dexter, of the Pacific Theological Seminary, is spending his vacation at Saratoga, and is greatly encouraged in his work there.

The Santa Cruz ladies' festival, held last week in aid of the funds for the enlarging and refurbishing the Congregational Church at that place, netted the handsome sum of seven hundred dollars.

The temperance society connected with the Third Congregational Church held its regular bi-monthly meeting last Sunday evening. It was addressed by Charles N. Fox, of this city. The attendance was good and the address effective, as the number of names affixed to the pledge at its close, amply testified.

The Council which was called to meet at Cloverdale to ordain Mr. G. F. G. Morgan as an evangelist, finding no urgent necessity of immediate ordination, and finding the time very fully occupied with the work of the Bay Association, voted with the consent of the candidate to postpone the matter. This was done the more willingly, because no representative of the church that called the Council was present at this meeting.

The Third Congregational church in this city has voted not to accept the resignation of its pastor.

The fourth number of a very interesting little paper issued by Rev. Addison Jones of Mayfield, and entitled "The Pastor," has just come to hand. It is "published for gratuitous distribution and sustained only by voluntary contributions. No copies are sold and no advertisements are taken," but whoever wishes the paper will receive it until the edition is exhausted. We are not quite sure that this is the best way to publish a religious newspaper; but it is Bro. Jones' way, and we wish him the success which both by his ability and his spirit he so richly deserves.

Rev. Dr. Beadle of Philadelphia, and Rev. Samuel Robinson of Ireland, are visiting this state, and have preached in several Presbyterian Churches. Eight persons united with St. John's Presbyterian Church at its last communion. —The *Occident* regrets the meager attendance on the weekly meetings of the Presbyterian Ministerial Association. It would seem that such meetings would be a rest and a delight to weary brethren. —The "Pacific Business College" has become one department in the "University City College" of the Presbyterian Church. A Medical College, with a large and able faculty, and more than thirty students, is connected with the same school.

The Honolulu *Friend* comes to us bringing, in a large and closely printed supplement the minutes of the June meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, and the statistics of the churches belonging to it. The most important step forward, which was taken at this meeting, seems to have been the establishment of a Theological Seminary at Honolulu. Theological instruction has heretofore been given in private classes by single missionaries, but now a

thoroughly organized seminary is to be established. Rev. J. D. Paris is to be at the head of it, and a building has already been purchased for its use. The present plans involve the raising of about \$6,000. —At the meeting in June, 1871, the question was raised whether \$10,000 could be collected during the next year for missionary purposes. It was resolved to try to reach that sum. The result, is that \$11,062 have been received, every church but one sharing in the work. When shall we be able to make a showing as creditable for the churches in America? —The Hawaiian Board seems to be interested in two papers, the *Kuokoa* and the *Alaula* or *Morning Star*. The latter we judge to be a Sunday-school paper. It circulates 2,500 copies. Of the former, 3,800 copies are printed weekly. Both are issued, we suppose, in the Hawaiian language. —The foreign missions of the Board are four: and are upon the Marquesas, the Gilbert, the Marshall, and the Caroline Islands. There are 19 stations, 5 out-stations, 23 missionaries, 7 native teachers, and 1,031 church members, in connection with these missions. —The total receipts of the Hawaiian Association, including those for missions, amount to \$34,536. —There are 12,360 members in good standing in the Hawaiian churches. During the past year 480 have been added on profession and 205 by letter.

The *Evangel* has a long and cheerful letter from Rev. A. R. Medbury, in relation to his church at Portland. Though it has but thirty resident members, it has secured a fine lot, and built upon it a very neat and commodious house of worship, at a cost of \$10,000. Its property is valued now at \$30,000, and is unencumbered. It takes monthly collections for home missions, and its Sabbath-school contributes weekly for foreign missions. Five persons have been baptized by Rev. Mr. Medbury, who had been hopefully converted while the church was without a pastor. —At a protracted meeting held by the Providence Baptist church, at the Forks of the Santiam, forty-two persons united with the church, of whom thirty-five were baptized. —Rev. C. H. Carpenter and wife, Baptist missionaries in China, arrived in this city by the last steamer. —Subscriptions amounting to \$960 have already been made towards the erection of a Baptist church at Valjejo.

The *Churchman* of last week announces the consecration of St. Paul's church at San Rafael, as appointed for last Sunday. —Rev. Elias Birdsall is elected a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of California, instead of Rev. Dr. Brotherton, who expects to go immediately to Maryland. —Rev. Mr. Thompson will return from the East, and accept the rectorship of the Episcopal church at Eureka.

Ben Holladay has given to the Oregon Conference of the Methodist Church, forty acres of land near Canby, nine miles south of Oregon city, for a campground. —The golden wedding of Rev. Willis Jenkins and wife was celebrated on the fourth of July, at Goldendale, W. T. The venerable pair crossed the plains nearly thirty years ago. —The Y. M. C. Association, at Portland, has arranged for a series of open-air services, to be held on Sundays, at 5 o'clock, p. m. The fourth anniversary of this association was to have been held on Sunday, July 14th. —Four persons were added to the First Presbyterian church at Portland at its last communion. —*Oregon Advocate*.

The East.

The First Church, Oberlin, Ohio, has called Rev. H. C. Hayden, who had also been invited to the Superintendency of the Home Missionary work in Ohio. —A colony of English Congregationalists has settled in Charlotte County, Virginia. —The new church for the Union Congregation, Providence, Rhode Island has been dedicated. It cost \$170,000, and is substantially free from debt. Kinsley Twining is pastor. —96 have united with First Church, Lowell, Massachusetts since September last. —The Suffolk North Association recently appropriated a graduate of Harvard Divinity-School.

CHURCH EXTENSION, MONTANA. —That indefatigable District Missionary, the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, was, at last advised, making a tour of five thousand miles through Montana Territory and the adjacent portion of his wide field. With the assistance of the Rev. J. R. Russell and the Rev. W. S. Frackleton, he had already organized Presbyterian churches at Gallatin City, Hamilton, Bozeman, Virginia City, Deer Lodge, Missoula, and Helena—the seven largest and most influential places in Montana. Mr. HEPWORTH'S SUCCESSOR.—After a world of trouble and anxiety, the Church of the Messiah have called a suc-

cessor to Mr. Hepworth. Rev. Mr. Ware, who comes from the shades of Harvard, has been selected. He is a Hebrew of the Hebrews, having had a father and grandfather staunch in the Unitarian faith. His grandfather had the honor of leading the Unitarian host from their covert defense of their views to an open avowal of what had long been charged upon the company.

LARGE ATTENDANCE.—The Interior of Chicago, states that 656 scholars were in attendance at the First Congregational, and 1,078 at the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday-school, on Sunday, June 16th.

JUVENILE BENEVOLENCE.—In May, 1893, a Youth's Missionary Society was formed in connection with the Sunday-school of the First Congregational Church of Norwalk, Connecticut. The funds were first appropriated to home missions, and for six years they amounted to \$972.96, average \$162.16. For thirteen years they have been mainly devoted to the Sunday-school missionary work, through the American Sunday-School Union, with a few exceptions in behalf of occasional calls. The next three years after the change of object, their contributions amounted to \$766.67; average \$288.28. In 1862 they constituted each class a missionary band, with an appropriate name; and for the next nine years they gave \$3,385.18; average, \$376.13. The last year they adopted the system of taking their collections by envelopes and registers, and they contributed \$727.54, including nearly \$170 to relieve and help the burnt-out Sunday-schools of Chicago and Michigan. Thus, in nineteen years, they have given \$5,852.35. This school is not a large one, its average attendance for the last year being 167.

News Summary.

City Items.

The experiment of teaching agricultural drawing in the first and second grade classes of the Public Schools has proved quite satisfactory.

One-fourth of the pupils in the Public Schools of San Francisco are studying either German or French, and a large number studying both languages.

George W. Minns, formerly Principal of the California State Normal School, is now a Professor in the Latin High School in Boston, at a salary of \$4,500 a year.

The Mexican Government have agreed to pay the Pacific Mail Steamship Company \$2,000 in coin for each round trip, calling at the ports of Cape St. Lucas, Mazatlan, Manzanillo and Acapulco.

Vice-Principals of Grammar Schools in Boston receive \$300 per annum more than is paid to Principals in San Francisco. Principals in Boston get \$3,000 per annum, and Principals of Boston High Schools, \$4,500.

D. E. George, who was convicted of robbing the post-office at San Bernardino of \$497.50, was sentenced by Judge Sawyer to imprisonment in the County Jail for one year and six months, and to restore the amount stolen or be imprisoned a further term of six months.

The British Columbian Government have extended the contract for carrying the mails between San Francisco and Victoria for a term of three years at \$54,000 per annum. The proprietors of the steamship line now in operation between the ports received the award.

One of the cars on Sansome street ran against a buggy belonging to an Italian, which had been carelessly left in the way, on Saturday. A mob of Italians thereupon started in pursuit of the car, and one of the scoundrels in the crowd striking a gentleman in the breast with great force.

John Sweet, Deputy Superintendent of the San Francisco schools, has been invited by President White, of Cornell University, to deliver an address on the local situation of the country before the National Educational Association, which meets in Boston next month. Too much work and too little money will probably prevent an acceptance of the invitation.

Grand Marshal Cole has made a report of transactions in connection with the Fourth of July celebration, and gives the following account of receipts, and the approximate amount of disbursements: Amount collected, \$10,015; disbursements on account of the celebration, \$6,817.61; balance, \$1,197.94. Of this balance \$1,193.94 was used in paying the deficit of last year, and the residue was divided among the Orphan Asylums, the Ladies' Protection and Relief Society and the San Francisco Benevolent Society.

The Eastport Ores Bay Coal Mining Company have elected the following Trustees: Levi Stevens, Oliver Eldridge, I. W. Raymond, Claus Spreckels, J. T. Dean, W. H. Sharp and I. Lawrence Pool. The production of the mine for the past year was 20,000 tons, an increase over the previous year. The cost is \$1.00 per ton, and the regular monthly dividends of 1 per cent. are paid on capital stock.

An improved elevator worked by a new application of hydraulic power, which is commended for its simplicity, convenience and other advantages, has recently been perfected by T. Stephens, of this state. It is adapted for raising or lowering goods into basements from the street, or traversing any number of stories required in stores or hotels. Its peculiarity is direct action of the hydraulic power.

The staging on the overland route between this city and Portland, Oregon, has been reduced to 287 miles. This reduction has been accomplished by the completion of the California and Oregon branch of the Central Pacific Railroad to Redding (152 miles north of the main Central Pacific line) and by the completion of Holladay's Oregon and California Railroad from Portland to Oakland, Oregon, a distance southward of 181 miles.

The San Francisco Art Association has re-opened its Gallery, 313 Pine street, and it will open to the public for a small fee until further notice. The whole collection of paintings and drawings bequeathed by the late F. L. A. Pioche to the Art School of the State University has been placed in the Gallery, and is alone worth frequent inspection. Vanderhey's celebrated *Marius* is retained by kind permission of the owner; Bierstadt's *Mount Hood* and Hill's *Point Lotos* are on the walls, and a considerable number of works not before exhibited have been loaned by collectors.

As the details of the assessments in the interior counties come to hand, the glaring injustice of the old system becomes more evident. In Monterey county, the aggregate of taxable values is raised from \$3,000,000 to \$12,000,000; and this is the proportion of increase in most of the agricultural counties, where, as in Monterey, large landed properties used to escape with a merely nominal assessment. It is probable that

the values now returned are not so near actual market rates as in San Francisco, where the increase is only two hundred percent of three or four hundred per cent. If the country rates are enforced faithfully—that is, if the tax is fully collected—some of the large land holders will be obliged to divide their tracts, and invite settlers on easy terms, a course which will be advantageous both to themselves and the State.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the San Francisco Benevolent Association, held at the rooms of the Society on Friday last, a full meeting of the Board was present. C. Adolph Low was elected to fill the vacant Trusteeship caused by the death of Robert B. Swain, and Captain Levi Stevens was unanimously elected President of the Society. Two more substantial, popular or benevolent citizens could not have been selected in our whole city. Both gentlemen are old resident merchants, well and favorably known by the whole community. Captain Levi Stevens has been a member of the Board of Trustees since its first organization in 1865. He has always taken a deep interest in the Society, has been one of the most liberal subscribers, and has scarcely ever failed to be present at attendance at the regular monthly and yearly meetings of the organization. The Board of Trustees consists of the following named gentlemen: Levi Stevens, J. W. Stow, Wm. C. Ralston, Albert Dibble, Louis Sachs, Charles Mayne, J. P. Bivens, J. C. Patrick, David Meeker. President, Levi Stevens; Treasurer, J. W. Stow.

State Items.

The total valuation of assessable property in Humboldt county this year is \$5,034,035. Last year it was \$243,951.

The Olympia Tribune cautions persons against investing in any lands or lots at so-called terminal points on Puget Sound.

The high tides at San Pedro have washed away two hundred feet of the unfinished work of the breakwater.

Forty-nine Bostonians, who lately arrived in Portland, have gone up on the Snake and Columbia rivers to spend the summer in hunting and fishing.

The total value of all descriptions of real estate in Yuba county is placed at \$3,165,055; total of personal property, \$2,447,210; total of all property, \$5,612,265.

The San Barbara Press says: "No one pretends to irrigate crops and trees in this part of the state. Cultivation is free to be ample for everything, unless it be oranges and lemons."

The taxable property of Santa Clara county this year is assessed at over \$30,000,000, and as the Board of Equalization have more than they take off, the final assessment will probably amount to \$31,000,000.

Visitors en route to the big Trees, capitalists hurrying to the West Point and Railroad mining districts, and speculators rushing around to invest in town property, all combine to make business active at Mokelumne Hill.

At Mayfield, on Wednesday evening, the boiler of the engine attached to the thrasher of R. J. Weeks exploded, killing George Basking instantly. A. K. Smith and a Swiss, name unknown, were dangerously wounded, and Pat Dewey, the engineer, Mat Davis and Louis Korbie slightly wounded.

At Bellingham Bay, the coal mine is not yet in operation. It was confidently anticipated that before this time several thousand tons of coal would be mined, and two vessels were sent there to take a portion away. The ship Germania, after lying there three weeks, was towed out and taken to Nansaimo, where she will load.

The *Mountain Sentinel* gives an account of the discovery of a gold mine near Astoria, Baker county, Oregon, and claims that it is the richest in gold ever discovered on the coast. The ordinary quartz from the lode yields \$900 to the ton, but it is the pockets where the richest come in. In one pocket the discoverer secured \$4,000 in four days.

Thirty years ago a farmer near Norwich hired a two-year-old named Shepard to work on his farm, and has employed him ever since, his wages for the past twelve years having averaged \$300 per year with board, and previously less. This spring the hired man bought the employer's farm for \$12,000, and paid \$11,000 cash, being the sum he had saved during that time.

Robert Finlay has timothy grass on his ranch on Russian river, near Healdsburg, which measured five feet and ten inches in height, the head measuring thirteen inches. He sowed a piece of bottom land to this grass one year ago last December, cut a fair crop of hay last year, and has now a heavy crop ready to cut. He plants it superior to alfalfa or mesquit grass for hay and a much better dressing for impoverished land.

The Santa Barbara Times of the 10th says: "There is no longer any doubt that very rich mines of gold have been discovered about 35 or 40 miles due north of our city. A mining district, once so famous, has been organized and claims staked out. The precious metal is found in paying quantities for over five miles along a small creek. One hundred buckets of earth yielded \$20 of metal. One party sunk a shaft thirteen feet, when he was stopped by water. He found paying dirt all the way down."

Charles H. McWhorter writes of the pasture lands in California: "It is well known that to run a plow only three inches deep through a field will cause the alfalfa to come up breast high to a man the next season; I have seen this myself. Yet I doubt if a dozen men in the whole state have ever taken the trouble to turn their sheep or cattle pastures over with a plow. I have not seen a subsoil plow in the whole great San Joaquin Valley, and I do not believe there is one."

There is a fresh excitement in Montana, in consequence of the discovery of rich silver veins in Elk and Cherry creeks, in Gallatin county. Traces of silver-bearing quartz were found early last spring, but the really important discoveries were not made until two weeks ago, when some old miners struck two ledges with crevices four feet thick, showing a promising amount of silver. Already between fifty and a hundred lodes have been located.

The Marysville Appeal of the 16th says, that the mines at Campoville, North Star, Juan, Sweetland, Buckeye, Forest City, French Corral, etc., are all doing well. At present they have plenty of water, and the mines never yielded better. The strike made in Bald Mountain, near Forest City, some months since, proves to be permanent, the gravel developing into a perfect ledge of great richness. Forest City is rapidly improving and begins to assume again the old time activity in business.

The moneyed men of California begin to comprehend if they were not short-sighted, what they would have perceived long ago; that it is far more profitable to build a canal for irrigation than for mining purposes. To bring salt water to miners, hundreds of miles of canals and expensive flumes have been dug and built, and at far greater cost than is necessary for irrigation; and yet a mine is always uncertain, and is sure, some day to "peter-out," while irrigated lands never cease to be productive. But the truth is, that agriculture is yet in its infancy in this state. Mining and trading have long been the chief occupations for capital and enterprise.

The State Board of Equalization, at a meeting held on Tuesday last, extended the time for equalizing assessments in the city and county of San Francisco, ten days from Monday, the 22nd inst. The time has also been extended in eight other counties, from five to seven days. This extension of time was found necessary to enable the Board of Supervisors to hear evidence on the thousands of applications for reduction of assessments, now before the Board. In addition to these statements are being daily received from Assessors in other counties—are provided by Section 3637 of the Political Code—of property belonging to residents in this city. The amount of mortgages alone, thus brought to notice of the Board is upwards of thirty million dollars. At the special election at Sacramento on Saturday, the question of creating a debt of \$165,000, for increasing the water supply for the city

was submitted. There was but a meagre vote polled. Of 1,621 votes on creating the debt, there was an affirmative majority of 847. On the adoption of the Holly plan for applying pressure directly into the mains, instead of pumping the water into a reservoir, there was a majority of ten votes. This was the first election under the new code respecting the conduct of public elections. Before the polls were opened, the Chief of Police and assistants measured off 100 feet from the polling place, and marked a line, so that persons might know the distance within which, according to the law, no person may go on the day of election to canvass for votes, or exhibit ballots to voters, or solicit any one to vote for any party or candidate. The poll lists were dispensed with, each voter when handing his ballot giving his number in the Great Register. If he failed to do so, his ballot was refused.

Some interesting light is thrown on the subject of Pacific Railroad building by the evidence in a suit now on trial in a California court. In the year 1863, Placer county subscribed \$250,000 to the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad. Seven years later, when the road was completed, the company made vigorous efforts to buy up the outstanding stock, and Placer county and others sold out. These counties are now dissatisfied with their bargain, and Placer county is pushing a suit for a share in the profits made in the construction of the road, demanding for her share \$15,000,000 and 1,000,000 acres of land. The people allege that the corporation received from various sources bonds and lands to the value of \$156,825,360. The Directors, under the name of the Contract and Finance Company, divided among themselves profits amounting to \$111,299,328, and the stockholders received nothing. Thus, in effect the county of Placer gave these capitalists a quarter of a million of dollars. It is but natural that they should desire to recover something, but they have a difficult job before them, since they have given up their title to ownership in the road.—*Bulletin.*

The *Truckee Republican*, in reference to the cloud-bursts which occasionally occur in the Sierras during the summer season, says: "So sudden is the flood, that where not a drop of water has been seen for weeks or months, a huge, turbulent, overwhelming torrent comes pouring down, carrying trees, rocks and everything else before it, washing away railroads, bridges, toll roads, houses, in fact anything in its way. One of these floods thus pouring down a steep, dry mountain canyon, frequently shows an advancing front of logs, bushes, huge boulders and similar debris twelve or fifteen feet high. Woe to any unlucky teamster who happens to be passing with his loaded wagon along the bed of the canyon. Those who understand matters are able to guard against the impending calamity by getting their wares out of the ravine and upon the hillside as far as possible, or if they lack time for that, they will unhitch their animals and give them a chance to escape. Instances are known where one of these cloud-bursts has occurred on some broad slope, where, having no ravine to carry off the water, it has flowed and torn a channel for itself of great depth and extent."

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DON'T HAWK, HAWK, SPIT, SPIT, BLOW, Blow and disgust everybody with your Catarrh and its offensive odor, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will speedily destroy all odor, arrest the discharge, and cure you.

ANOTHER SEWING MACHINE AUCTION.—A second special sale of discarded double thread sewing machines has just been held in New York by order of the Willcox & Gibbs & Co. In fair condition, many being as good as new, these double thread machines, including almost all the varieties of "lock-stitch" machines, have nevertheless been lately exchanged in the vicinity of New York, for the Willcox & Gibbs Silent Family Sewing Machine, showing conclusively that their former owners were convinced of the superiority of the Willcox & Gibbs.

MARRIAGES.

HUCKINS-STEWART.—In this city, July 21st, by Rev. J. Rowell, William F. Huckins to Mary Ann Stewart, both of this city.
LACY-THOMPSON.—In Oakland, July 10th, at the Congregational Church, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, T. J. P. Lacy, of Oakland, to Annie Thompson, of Brunswick, Maine.
LOBBE-ANDREW.—In this city, July 17th, in the Church of the Advent, by Rev. H. D. Lathrop, Joseph Lorber, Jr., to Adelaide Andrew.
BROWN-DUDLEY.—In this city, July 18th, by Rev. H. A. Sawyer, Dudley Brown to Mary Medora Dudley, both of San Francisco.
GRANT-MYLES.—In this city, July 18th, by Rev. D. P. Watkins, Emanuel Grant to Mary Ann Myles, both of England.
BURNS-KEYSER.—In Sacramento July 17th, at Kingsley chapel, by Rev. St. J. Burns, to Clara A. Keyser, of San Francisco.
MCALISTER-WILLIAMS.—In Marysville, at St. John's Episcopal Church, July 19th, by Rev. Wm. H. Hill, of Sacramento, Rev. A. McAlister, of San Francisco, to Mrs. Sue Williams, of Marysville.
RICHARDS-GRAY.—In this city, July 19th, Chas. L. D. Richards, of Virginia, to Emma G. Gray, of Toronto, C. W.

DEATHS.

HASLETT.—June 26th, while nearing Cave Station, Mohave Desert, Charles A. Haslett, a native of Lowell, Mass., in the 60th year of his age—Engineer Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.
SWETT.—In this city, July 19th, Walter H. Swett, son of John and Mary Tracy Swett, aged 1 year.
SAUNDERS.—In this city, July 19th, Mrs. Hannah T. widow of the late David Saunders, of Washington, D. C., and mother of John H. Saunders, of San Francisco, aged 78 years.
MULLENBORN.—In this city, July 19th, Noah Mullenborn, a native of New York, aged 81 years.
PLATT.—In this city, July 14th, of dropsy, Samuel Platt, Sr., a native of New Castle, Delaware, aged 50 years.
DOLLIVER.—In this city, July 15th, Rose M. wife of Capt. J. S. Dolliver, a native of Virginia, aged 32.
HICK.—In this city, July 15th, John Wm. Hick, a native of Zeven, Hanover, Germany, aged 58 years.
WHITWORTH.—In San Jose, on the 11th inst., of heart disease, Mr. Anna Whitworth, wife of James Whitworth, aged 70 years.
VAN HOOSEN.—In Redwood City, July 7th, Wm. Van Hoesen, the gravel developing into a perfect ledge of great richness. Forest City is rapidly improving and begins to assume again the old time activity in business.

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Constantly on hand, all kinds of Coal, Hard Wood Kindling, delivered in any part of the city. Terms cash.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING WITH 30TH JUNE, 1874, a dividend has been declared at the rate of nine and six tenths (9 6/10) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits and eight (8) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, free of Federal tax on deposits, payable on and after 10th July, 1874. By order.
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And all other kinds of work in our line equal to the very best, and at reduced rates.
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AND
FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
MANUFACTURED BY
DUNN & STEVENS,
SALESROOM:
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Steel-lined Bank Vaults, Silver Safes,
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Safes repaired and furnished with New Combination Locks. Second-hand Safes taken in exchange. Sales let by the month on reasonable terms. An assortment of the most improved Combination Bank Locks.

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ALL KINDS OF
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THIS WELL-KNOWN INSTITUTION FOR
Young Ladies, will commence its next term
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With its new and commodious buildings, ample grounds, and large and efficient corps of teachers, the Institution offers unrivalled advantages for a thorough and finished education.

All letters of enquiry and all communications relative to admission should be addressed to
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GOLDEN GATE ACADEMY,

OAKLAND.
This Institution was founded for the purpose of securing to the Young Men of the Pacific Coast a systematic and thorough Christian education. It is situated one mile from the centre of Oakland, in the building formerly known as the Pacific Female College.

Home Circle.

Father's Growing Old.

Our father's growing old, John;
His eyes are growing dim;
And years are on his shoulders laid—
A heavy weight for him:
And you and I are young and hale,
And each a stalwart man,
And we must make his load as light
And easy as we can.

He used to take the brunt, John,
At cradle and at plow,
And earned our porridge by the sweat
That trickled down his brow;
Yet never heard we him complain,
Whate'er his toil might be,
Nor was refused a welcome seat
Upon his kindly knee.

And when our boy-strength came, John,
And sturdy grew each limb,
He brought us to the yellow field
To share the toil with him;
But he went foremost in the swath,
Tossing aside the grain,
Just like the plow that heaves the sod,
Or ships that cleave the main.

Now we must lead the van, John,
Through weather fowl and fair,
And let the old man read and doze,
And tilt his easy chair;
And he'll not mind it, John, you know,
At eve to tell us o'er
Those brave old days of former times,
Our grandfathers and the war.

I heard you speak of mother, John;
'Tis gospel what you say,
That caring for the like of us
Has turned her head so gray.
Yet, John, I do remember well
When neighbors called her vain,
And when her hair was long and like
A gleaming sheaf of grain.

Her lips were cherry red, John,
Her cheeks were round and fair,
And, like a ripened peach, they swelled
Against her wavy hair;
Her steps fell lightly as the leaf
From off the summer tree;
And all day busy at the wheel
She sang to you and me.

She had a box arm, John,
That wielded well the rod,
When'er with willful steps our feet
The path forbidden trod.
But to the heaven of her eye
We never looked in vain,
And evermore our yielding cry
Brought down the tears like rain.

But that is long ago, John!
And we are what we are;
And little heed we day by day
Her fading cheek and hair;
And when beneath her faithful breast
The tides no longer stir,
'Tis then, John, we the most shall feel
We had no friend like her.

Yes, father's growing old, John,
His eyes are getting dim;
And mother's treading softly down
The deep descent with him:
But you and I are young and hale,
And each a stalwart man,
And we must make his path as smooth
And level as we can!

Hospitality without Grudging.

This morning a poor man came to our house to sell my father a cow. He had walked five miles through the snow, and looked very tired. He was sorry to part with his cow, but said they had all been sick this fall, and he was obliged to do so in order to get food for the children through the winter. He looked far from strong, and I pitied him. But my mother did more than that. She came into the kitchen where I was paring potatoes for our dinner, and said: "Just wash your hands, Edith, and get out the little waiter; put a plate of biscuit on it, while I heat up this coffee; now you may put on a little butter, a piece of mince-pie and some doughnuts. I will cut off some beef from the outside of this, as it is nice and brown. Now all is ready but the coffee, and that will boil in a minute or two over the hot coal fire. Take it now, and put it on the little stand before Mr. Weaver. I know it will do him good; I dare say they live poorly this hard winter."

I felt sorry for the man, but it took my good mother to do all this for his comfort. She always offers refreshments to persons stopping here, whom she thinks would be the better for it. I never knew my mother's cupboard so empty that there was not something in it for the needy. I don't believe there is a poor child in the town who has not had cause to remember it one time or another. They like to come to our house on errands.

It did my heart good to see the pleased look on the poor man's face. The surprise was so great, he hardly knew what to say at first. But I did not wait long in the room after placing it before him, as I thought he could eat more comfortably if left to himself. He looked over the waiter with a real famine-like interest, as he tried to restrain himself.

"Give him a good price for his cow, father," I whispered, as I pulled his sleeve when he was passing through into the dining-room.

"How much are you willing to deny yourself for the sake of his poor family, Puss?" he asked, pinching my cheek softly.

"About five dollars, I think, father."

"All right, then," he said, giving me one of his own quiet laughs in the corner of his gray eyes.

My father does not beat a poor man down in his prices. I believe he does business just as he thinks the Lord would approve if he were standing by. If there is one lesson of my childhood which I shall never forget, it is this: of being kind to the poor. He made his bargain with the man, and when he counted out the bills, he laid a five-dollar note on the top, and said:—"There

is a Christmas gift for the little ones." The poor man burst into tears. After a while he said: "Mr. Gray, I always heard you were a good man to the poor, but I never expected such treatment as I have had here to-day. May the Lord reward you a hundred fold! If you will let me, Miss, I'll take these doughnuts you have set for me home to my little Jane. I wouldn't be so bold, but she has been poorly ever since she got over the sickness, and yesterday she was crying for one of these very fried cakes."

"Take them and welcome," I said, "and I will send her a paper of them besides."

It did not take my mother long to fill up the largest basket she had with good things for that poor family, not forgetting some special dainties in one corner for the sick child.

"We can do without doughnuts till next baking-day," she said as she emptied the whole pan into the basket. I know that poor family will have one good meal this winter, and I would eat potatoes and salt for dinner for a week, for the sake of the pleasure it gives me every time I think of it. Father hailed a team which was passing, and got the man a ride almost to his home. He went away with a different look from that which he wore when he came in.

When I have a home of my own, I mean to use hospitality just as my mother does. I wish there were more housekeepers "given" to it as she is. I am sure that poor family will not soon forget her; and I think, after all, we have the most happiness in it.—Country Gentlemen.

A Home Without Children.

Children grow up; nothing on earth grows so fast as children. It was but yesterday that lad was playing with tops, a buoyant boy. He is a man, and gone now. There is no more childhood for him or for us. Life has claimed him. When a beginning is made it is like raveling a stocking; stitch by stitch gives way till it is all gone. The house has not a child in it; there is no more noise in the hall, boys rushing pell-mell; it is very orderly now. There are no skates, sleds, ball or string left scattering about. Things are quiet enough now. There is no delay for sleepy folks; there is no longer any task before you lie down, of looking after anybody, or tucking up the bed-clothes. There are no disputes to settle, nobody to get off to school, no complaints, no importunities for impossible things, no rips to mend, no fingers to tie up, no faces to be washed or collars to be arranged. There was never such a peace in the house! It would sound like music to have some feet clatter down the front stairs! O for some children's noise! What used to ail us, that we were hushing their loud laugh, checking their noisy frolic, and reproving their slamming and banging the doors? We wish our neighbors would only lend us an urchin or two, to make a little noise on these premises. A home without children! It is like a lantern with no candle; a garden and no flowers; a brook and no water gurgling and gushing through its channel. We want to be tried, to be vexed, to be run over, to hear children at work with all its varieties. During the secular days this is enough marked. But it is the Sabbath that puts our homes to proof. The intervals of public worship are spaces of peace. The family seems made up at that day. The children are at home, and you can lay your hands upon their heads. They seem to recognize the greater and lesser love—to God and to friends. The house is peaceful, but not still. There is a low and melodious thrill of children. But the Sabbath comes too still now. There is a silence that aches in the ear. There is too much room at the table, too much at the heart. The bed-rooms are a world too orderly. There is too much leisure and too little noise. Alas! what mean these things? Is somebody growing old? Are these signs and tokens? Is life waning?—H. W. Beecher.

CATS.—A writer in the Golden Age gives some queer statements in relation to the way cats are held in esteem in different parts of the world. In most parts of Germany the domestic cat is almost unknown. In Turkey and Egypt they are always excluded from harems. In Asia Minor they have roving propensities, and are treated no better than dogs without masters. No household cats are to be seen while crossing the Isthmus of Panama. The whole region about the Red Sea is infested by rats, but the natives will not suffer Europeans to introduce cats to kill them. They think the remedy would be worse than the disease. They say a cat's hair communicates the plague, that she sucks away the breath of children, that she is more liable to go mad than dogs, and that her wail is the sure sign of bad luck. In many parts of India, nurses will not allow a cat to enter the apartment of children. Cats are not objects of fear in Spain; but the people have a custom of always cutting off their ears and tails. The only reason they give for this cruelty is that it is custom in Spain. In New England the household cat foretells the weather; if she washes her whiskers, it will rain; if she is very sportive, there will be high winds; if she indulges in sluggish sleep, there will be good weather. As in old witchcraft times, her cry predicts misfortune. Sailors consult the actions of a cat almost as much as they do the appearance of the barometer, in order to show what the weather is to be.

If good manners are not to die out amongst us, reverence must be restored. The old must be honored, the weak must be considered, the illustrious must be referred to, and most of all, women must be respected.

Youth's Department.

Little Lifters.

"BEAR YE ONE ANOTHER'S BURDENS."
Did you know my darling children,
There was work for you to do,
As you tread Life's flowery pathway,
'Neath its skies of brightest blue?
Your tiny hands so feeble,
May powerless appear,
But they often lighten burdens,
The strongest scarce can bear.

You are "Little Lifters,"
Who with loving zeal will try
To help the weak and weary,
And dry the tearful eye;
And though you lift but little,
Faint not, but lift again,
The hardest rock is worn
By the constant dripping rain.

And when you sing to baby,
Till he gently falls asleep;
Or comfort little sister
Till her blue eyes cease to weep;
Or tie up Johnnie's shoe-strings,
And brush his tangled hair;
You are lifting mother's burdens,
And shielding her from care.

And when father, tired and weary,
Comes home to rest at night,
Draw up for him the easy chair
And make the fire burn bright,
Though small the deeds of kindness,
And low the words of love,
The recording Angel writes them
In glowing lines above.

Then love and help each other,
For to you this charge is given,
And in lifting other's burdens,
You lift your soul to heaven.

Who Sent Him.

Little Johnnie Rawson had just run over the hill after a butterfly—such a large yellow one, with brown on its wings—and nobody noticed that Johnnie had gone. His father and mother were starting for a drive, and Rover, the great, black, shaggy dog, stood ready to run behind the carriage, as he always did. Johnnie ran after the butterfly till he was tired of running, and the pretty creature was tired of being chased; then it flew high up in the air, and the little boy gave up all hope of catching it.

As he turned to go home, he spied a beautiful pond-lily growing in the brook, so near the bank that he thought he could get it with a stick. So he found a crooked stick, and reached out with it to catch the pond-lily. He was such a little boy, and he could not reach far enough to throw his weight over the edge of the bank, and down he went into the water.

In the mean time his father and mother had driven off, and Rover ran behind, as he always did. After they had gone a little way, Rover left the carriage and ran back, no one knew why. He ran down the hill to the brook, and jumped in, just as Johnnie screamed for help to the people half a mile off, who could not possibly hear him.

Rover was a strong dog, and he took hold of the little boy's clothes and pulled him up on to dry land, before he had been hurt at all. He cried a little because he was frightened, then he went back to the house for dry clothing, and was not a bit worse for the wetting.

Who sent Rover back just in time to pull Johnnie Rawson out of the water? Who takes care of all of us every day?—Youth's Companion.

Helping Mother.

"How I love to help mother!" said little Sophie F., as, with a smile of satisfaction, she rose from rocking the cradle. Baby was fast asleep; the gray cat lay yawning and blinking before the fire; the sunshine poured in bright and golden, and played with the leaves of the ivy, that had been trained over the window. Sophie took a favorite book, and sat down to read.

Presently Mrs. F. came in. She was a sweet looking lady, with soft brown eyes and a merry smile; and she came quite up to Sophie, and kissed her almost before she knew she was there.

"So baby is asleep. You have been a great comfort to me, dear," said her mother. "My headache is gone; and now you may put on your hat and boots and waterproof cloak, and go out to play."

Sophie's face was very bright as she skipped along the foot-path that afternoon. She had denied herself a visit to a little cousin that she might help her mother; and now she had her reward. An approving conscience is better than great possessions.

Do you love to help your mother, little reader? She has done a great deal for you. She has lain awake many nights, and worked and planned through long days, to promote your happiness. Try to help her whenever you have an opportunity.—Early Days.

Helping.

"Poor old fellow, he can hardly get along. Let's lend him a hand." And so they did. And the old man, with the help of the two lads, soon got his truck to the top of the hill; and then it was easy work after that.

Are you a helper? Are there any who are the better for you? any whose load you lighten? and to whom you are a comfort? Are you trying to lead any to God? We cannot tell what power our words may have; but one day we shall know; and if we are faithful, we may find many souls won, to shine as stars in our crown of rejoicing, who might have been lost if we had spoken no word for Jesus.

If you are not a helper, are you hindering? Does your course of life give gain to any heart? Does your example lead any into sin? Do those who are laboring for Christ find you a hindrance?

Learn from these lads. Help, and do not hinder. Help the poor, the old, the ignorant, the ungodly; help all you can. Do not spend time and strength in sin or folly or selfishness. Try to do good for Christ's sake. That is the true motive. They who feel what Jesus has done for them are the best helpers. He died to save sinners. May you be led by the Holy spirit to be a helper for his sake.—Young Reapers.

E. E. CASWELL,

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FINE FRENCH MILLINERY.

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THE IMPROVED AMERICAN VAPOR STOVE.



No Wood Coal, Smoke, Ashes, Stovepipes nor Chimneys, and perfectly safe. Economy and Convenience combined.
WILLIAM FRIEL, Manufacturer,
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All kinds of Lamps altered to burn Patent Oil with or without chimneys. Gasoline and Patent Gas for Stoves and Lamps for sale. County Rights for sale.



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Mixed ready for application, and sold only by the gallon.
OAKLAND, January 18, 1872.
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GENTLEMEN—It is now nearly two years since you painted my house with Averill's Chemical Paint, and as you ask my opinion of the material, I now cheerfully say, I greatly admire it as wonderfully hard, solidifying the wood, retaining remarkably its glossy brightness of color, not washing off, not blistering or cracking; and as bidding fair to last years longer than would any oil paint with which I am acquainted.
Yours Truly, S. V. BLAKESLEE.

This Paint is unsurpassed for Durability and Elasticity, dries with a hard, rich, glossy surface, does not run from seams or nail holes, will not crack, crack, nor peel off, covers more surface with the same body, and is cheaper, more lasting, and better in every respect than any other paint.
For further information, send for sample card and price list.
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For price, see PAINTS in Market report, 8th page.

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WOODEN BOXES,
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Had Issued 25,421 Policies.

Cash Assets, (no premium notes) January 1st, 1873, \$3,213,186.28
Losses Paid, 1,120,794.25
Cash Dividends paid to Policy Holders, 750,000.00

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Its object is to secure the maximum benefits to those persons who exhibit the greatest vitality, and who persist in paying, year after year, the stipulated Premiums. By this plan a person can secure a 10, 15 or 20 years Endowment Policy, by the payment of the usual ordinary life rates. Under the old plan, a 20 year endowment at age 25, for \$1,000, costs \$47.68; under the New Reserve Dividend Plan by the Globe Life, he can secure the same amount of insurance during the whole term of 20 years for only \$19.80, and should he live the 20 years, receive, in cash, twice the amount paid out in premiums! Those who contemplate purchasing life insurance, are requested to apply to our Agents, or at the Branch Office, for documents that will explain more fully than can be done here.

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The Office of the

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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SAVE \$40! WHY PAY \$80?

THE "HOME SHUTTLE"

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SILVER WARE

A large and splendid assortment on hand, and all of the newest styles, and will be sold 30 per cent. less than any other house in

Farm and Garden.

Thy Will, Not Mine.

Thy way, not mine, O Lord,
However dark it be!
Lead me by Thine own hand,
Choose out the path for me.

Smooth let it be, or rough,
It will be still the best;
Winding or straight it matters not,
It leads me to Thy rest.

I dare not choose my lot,
I would not if I might;
Choose Thou for me, my God,
So shall I walk aright.

The kingdom that I seek
Is Thine; so let the way
That leads to it be Thine,
Else I must surely stray.

Take Thou my cup, and it
With joy or sorrow fill;
As best to Thee may seem,
Choose Thou my good or ill.

Choose Thou for me my friend,
My sickness or my health;
Choose Thou my cares for me,
My poverty or wealth.

Not mine, not mine the choice,
In things or great, or small;
Be thou my guide, my strength,
My wisdom, and my all.

Desirable Garden Trees.

The following trees are highly recommended by S. B. Parsons, of Flushing, L. I., well known as an enthusiastic and successful culturist:

"My eye always turns with pleasure to the Chinese Cypress, known to botanists as *Glyptostrobus Sinensis*. Of all pyramidal trees it is the most perfect in its form—straight as an arrow, compact in its habit, perfectly regular in its cone, and well defined in its outline. Its color is unequalled by that of any other tree—a light pea-green, of a most refreshing tint. Its leaves are like small twisted cords, delicate as the edging of a lady's collar, and in mass giving the appearance of green feathers. My specimen is 25 feet high, and I do not doubt it will reach 75 or 100 feet. Could I have but one tree near my house, that tree should be the Chinese Cypress. Although a conifer, it is deciduous; and, were it possible to obtain large trees in quantity, it would be the very finest tree known. Too much shade is becoming a great evil in the streets of American villages; and this tree, forming the best possible vista, would give a light protection from the sun without dense shade. A ride of a mile through a street lined with Chinese Cypresses 50 feet high would be an event to be remembered.

"The Kentucky Coffee Tree, or *Gymnocladus Canadensis*, has many beautiful characteristics, and I always like to look upon it. Its naked, unclothed branches, in the winter are stiff and sturdy and strong; fitted, you think, to endure the strongest winds. It is rather late in the spring, and its foliage then lies in separate masses, each seeming a horizontal layer by itself. Belonging to the leguminous family, it has a leaf which resembles that of the locust, with a more bluish-green tint. Its shade is not dense, like that of the maples; and its whole aspect is light and airy, with a certain nobility of tone which makes our specimen, 50 feet high, a tree to be noted. Could I have but two trees on my lawn, the second should be the Kentucky Coffee Tree. Its late vegetation and its moderately dense shade make it one of the very best trees for street planting.

"The Weeping Beech, or *Fagus sylvatica pendula*, is a tree of great beauty. Our specimen, 40 feet high, covers an area of 2,000 square feet. Unlike many weeping trees, it grows upward, and then throws its branches down in all sorts of fantastic shapes. Looking upon it from the outside, it seems like a cathedral, built by one of the old masters of architecture. Enter through its branches, which sweep the ground; you find yourself in a natural arbor, fit for all those pleasant things which young men and maidens enjoy, but never mention to unappreciative ears. Look up, and you see a sturdy trunk, with a bark like a rhinoceros hide, and supporting limbs twisted and gnarled as if Nature were trying to show how picturesque and beautiful so crooked a thing could be.

Hints about Work.

The great aim of the farmer must be to make the labor he employs, as well as his own and that of the teams, more effective. To do this requires much study. A man may work hard and accomplish little. He does not plan well, or he lacks system and order. Another lays good plans, but lacks energy sufficient to carry them out in all their details. It is a great thing to know when to work and when to let others work. In haying and harvesting, a farmer who employs a great many men should rarely undertake any steady work. He can accomplish far more by attending to the little details than by using up all his strength in pitching or binding. He should always be present, ready at any moment to lend a hand where his work can be most effective. He should be able to see at a glance that every important bolt in a machine is tight. He should know the weak spots in all his operations, and be prepared for all emergencies. He should realize that the weakest link determines the strength of the whole chain. In the innumerable details of the farm work, this weak link is sometimes in one thing and sometimes in another, but it is always somewhere. In one field it may be in the reaper and in another the binder; sometimes it is the pitcher, sometimes the unloader, or on the stack or mow. It is always somewhere, and the farmer should look out for it, and be prepared to strengthen that point.

Temperance.

Maine and her Liquor Law.

In a recent debate in the British House of Commons, on the subject of the suppression of the liquor traffic in those parishes or localities where two-thirds of the voters should decide against license, the strong objection urged against the measure was that, in America, and especially in Maine, prohibition had been found to be of no benefit; that liquor was sold in Maine Law States as openly, as freely, and in quantities as great, as in the license States. As the debate is to be resumed in July, "The United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic" has applied to Hon. Neal Dow, of Maine, to furnish them with certificates from official sources that would have authority and weight, to show what the facts really are. Mr. Dow has accordingly collected and forwarded to the British Alliance certificates from eleven different sources of recognized authority, showing that the liquor traffic is greatly diminished from what it was before the adoption of the law of prohibition; that the traffic, so far as it exists at all, is carried on secretly and with caution, as other unlawful practices are; and that the fruit of the law is seen, as Mr. Dow expresses it, "in diminished poverty, pauperism, and crime, and in the increased thrift of our population in every part of the State. This beneficial change is so great and so obvious as to strike every observer who remembers the condition of things in the old rum times."

These certificates are from the Mayor and all the ex-Mayors and officials, judges, sheriffs, etc., of Portland, Bangor and Augusta, and the counties they are located in; from the Governor, Secretary of State, and the entire Congressional delegation from Maine; from the church pastors of Portland; from President Chamberlain, of Bowdoin College; from the Convention of the Free Baptist churches of Maine, and from other official sources. The certificate from the Overseers of the Poor of Portland states that the result of prohibition has been most salutary and marked in diminishing poverty, pauperism and crime; in diminishing arrests for violation of law, to such an extent that there are not more in a month now than were sometimes made formerly in one day. One of the Assessors of internal revenue—whose business is to explore the liquor traffic of Maine in the course of his official duty—certifies that he knows the State thoroughly in every part, and that the liquor traffic there has been nearly destroyed by the law; that the beer trade is not more than one per cent. of what he remembers it to have been, and the liquor trade is not more than ten per cent.

Alcohol at its Best.

That alcohol, used as a beverage, however lightly, is injurious to the health, is ably proved by Dr. Richardson in a paper contributed to Appleton's *Popular Science Monthly*. By observations and experiments we learn that a healthy teetotaler averages 106,000 heart-beats in twenty-four hours, taking eight days together; commencing the ninth day by giving one fluid ounce of alcohol, the beats increased 340. On the tenth day, two ounces gave an increase of 1872 beats; the eleventh day, four ounces produced an addition of 12,960 beats; and so on up to the fourteenth day, when eight ounces increased the beats 25,488, being twenty-three per cent. in excess of a healthy pulsation. The daily action of the heart without stimulus equaled the force required to lift 122 tons one foot from the ground. The last day of the experiment, with eight ounces of alcohol, the heart-force was equal to 146 tons, an excess of 42 tons.

Now, as the human body, like all other bodies, can endure only a certain amount of wear and tear before it gives out, it follows that—all other things being equal—even the moderate drinker can not last so long as the teetotaler. There is a literal significance to the term "fast man," to one who lives fast and dies early. The strain on the whole animal system by the enormous increase of its central activity is terribly injurious. The flush upon the face of the drinker is but a faint indication of the unnatural heat that inflames the internal organs, even when pure alcoholic liquors are used. How much more dangerous, then, are the additional poisons which modern science has so freely and so largely introduced into the liquor manufactory! Pure liquors are scarce, and at the best are bad. Impure liquors are more and more plentiful. The only safety from both its total abstinence.

TURKISH ABSTEMIOUSNESS.—Constantinople is the most temperate capital of its size in the world. Spending day after day in the open air, wandering among the common folk, having at one time several people in my employ, even in the biting air before daylight, I never found any Turk drinking stronger beverage than coffee. But that is nothing to their great annual fast. During the Ramadan, which lasts a whole month, from sunrise to sunset, the panting boatman, the heavy-laden porter, will touch nothing like food, not even tobacco, and no drink whatever; and at sundown will make up for this abstinence not by a drunken carouse, but by a larger dish of pilau and a longer smoke of Latakia. To be sure, temperance is a part of the Turk's religion, but is it not of ours? And that religion—an imposture as we call it—has something very real in its worship at four in the morning the year round, its indifference to "infidel" gaze, the heartiness of all its observances, the severity of its daily self-denials. Often have I found the shop entirely open while the shopman was at his prayers,

Anaheim.

In Los Angeles county, California, is a German settlement called Anaheim, containing an industrious population of nearly 2,000, which affords an interesting example of the benefits arising from systematic and organized efforts in colonizing a new country. Anaheim was projected in 1859 by a party of wealthy Germans in San Francisco, who formed an association for the purpose of establishing a collection of vineyards and homes for a certain number of their deserving fellow-countrymen. Eleven hundred acres of land were purchased, twenty-seven miles from the city of Los Angeles, and divided into fifty lots of twenty acres each, reserving one hundred acres in the center for a town site. The whole was fenced with willows; the boundaries of the twenty-acre lots made and fenced in the same manner. An irrigating canal ten miles long was constructed, which brought water from the Santa Ana river, and 400 acres of vines were planted before the expiration of the second year. Eight acres in each lot were planted with grapes, leaving twelve acres for pasturage and other crops. Toward the close of 1859, the Superintendent had successfully carried out the plan of the Association at an expense of \$70,000, when the final action on the part of the Society took place. This was to settle German families upon each of the vineyards upon the payment of \$1,400, just one-fifth of the aggregate cost of the whole. The selections of the vineyards was made by drawing lots, and each purchaser received in addition to his vineyard, one town lot, fourteen hundred feet being left for public purposes. In 1865 the thirty Germans had made great improvements in their vineyards, and the whole settlement was in the most flourishing condition. The original vines were in excellent bearing order, and from four to eight additional acres had been planted. Small but substantial dwellings sprung up in the willow ambush on every hand, while quite a bustling little town had come into existence in the center of the plot. The living willow fences, a liberal sprinkling of ornamental trees, its vines and large patches of brilliant flowers, give the place a delightful appearance. Anaheim is now fourteen years old, and is one of the most charming towns in California. It has its churches, school-houses, stores, shops, and the people are thriving and contented.

Why High-priced Eggs do not Hatch.

High-priced eggs do not always hatch, for we have tried them and know. We set two dozen under orthodox hens of amiable disposition, that knew how to stick to the nest, and did it for twenty-three consecutive days. It wasn't the fault of the expressman, for they did not come by express. They were not old. We knew the yard where they were laid, and they were fresh eggs. There was a twelve-pound rooster with the hens that laid them. And the result of the hatching was one thorough-bred Buff Cochon chick. Now, there are twenty reasons why they did not hatch—beginning with this, that the hens were kept confined in too small yards. We do not know what physiological laws are violated that hens kept in close confinement do not breed well. Perhaps it is because they are fowls of the air, and need a good deal of that article and plenty of mother earth to make them thrifty. The fact is pretty well established in the experience of poultrymen. There is no trouble of this kind with hens running at large. They steal their nests in hay-mows, under the barn, under the shed, in the woods, in out-of-the-way places with no protection at all, and nearly every egg hatches until frost comes. But with the fancy breeds, as they are called, come small yards, that several varieties may be kept upon the same place, and here trouble begins.

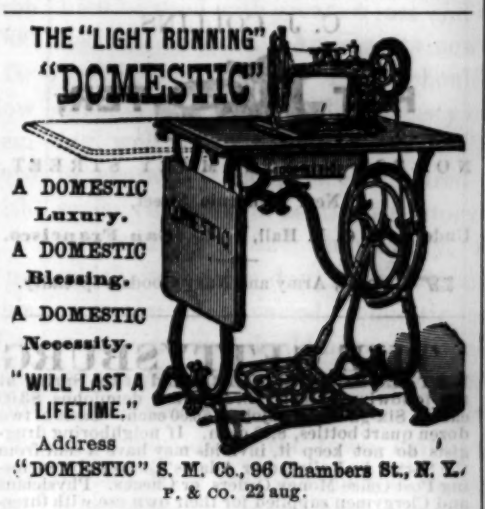
All sorts of causes are alleged for the failure of the eggs to hatch. The expressman is roundly abused. The breeder is dishonest. He may be only ignorant, and over-anxious to sell eggs at six dollars a dozen. If small yards are not a good reason for infertile eggs, we will bring forward the other nineteen. The moral is: It is safer to buy high-priced eggs after seeing the fowls.—*Connecticut.*

SALLY LUNN AND HER CAKES.—During the emigration from France, a noble French lady came to Chelsea; and, determined not to live on the bounty of foreigners, opened a small shop for the sale of preserves and pastry. Her fame spread throughout the west end of town, and orders were given to have some of her celebrated cakes sent to many large houses in St. James'. The lady employed a Scotch maid servant to execute her orders; the name of this woman was Sally Lunn, and ever since a particular kind of tea cake has gone by the name of Sally Lunn.

and I have taken up the goods to see if anybody would remonstrate, and laid them down again without anybody's interference. And they often have I watched the thin-clad boatman kneeling in prayer on the wet sand or in drizzling rain, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot"—*Rev. P. W. Holland.*



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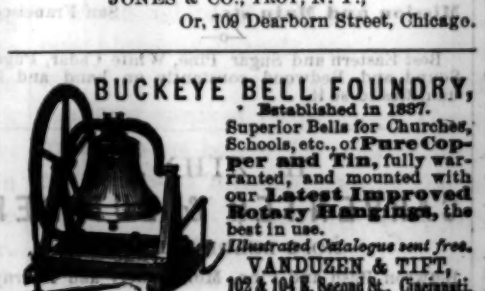
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SHUN WORTHLESS NOSTRUMS!
USE THAT WHICH IS GOOD.

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UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.

WILL ALL THOSE WHO SUFFER FROM CONSUMPTION OR COUGH
PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER?

MOUNT VERNON, ILLINOIS, April 29, 1871.
MESSRS. J. N. HARRIS & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
GENTLEMEN:—I heard one of my customers speak in such high terms of Allen's Lung Balsam, to-day, that I thought I would write to you the substance of his statement: He says his mother, who is now nearly 80 years of age, had suffered with CONSUMPTION for several years, and has been under the care of all our best physicians, but never received any permanent benefit; then she resorted to most every kind of Cough and Lung Balsam that could be procured for her, but all to no avail. She still grew worse, until she was confined to her bed; and when she was seized with a paroxysm of coughing, she would lose the power of respiration, and were compelled to resort to various means to restore breathing; and while she coughed so hard, she could not expectorate anything, and her family and friends had given up all hopes of her recovery. Her son noticed the advertisement of Allen's Lung Balsam in the *Christian Advocate*, and they thought they would procure and try it. They commenced giving her the Balsam at 5 P.M., as directed, a dose every hour until midnight; she then took another dose, and expected a mouthful of dark, yellow matter, which was something she had not been able to do for some time. They continued to give her the Balsam until morning, and then she began to expectorate freely, and within two hours she had expectorated THREE PINTS of mucous matter, which gave her immediate relief, and since that time she has continued to improve. She now sits up all day, and can walk about the house and take considerable out-door exercise. Her son bought some more of the Balsam to-day, and he is recommending it very highly to every one. Very respectfully,
A. C. JOHNSON, Druggist.

Was there ever greater proof of merit than the case this letter refers to?
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SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 25 1873

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BAGS AND BAGGING.—During the past week there has been quite a lull in the demand for Wheat Bags, and prices have declined to 17½¢ for jobbing lots. No sales from first hands to report. While farmers have complained of the high prices of Bags, this is the first season in seven years that importers have made any profit on their importations. Flour Sacks are jobbing at 9½¢ for 100 and 14½¢ for 150; Wool Sacks, 75¢; Gunnies, 20¢; 2½¢ apiece; Hosties, 40¢; bread, 14¢; 2¢ yard.

BREAD.—We quote Pilot, Navy and Medium at 4½¢; Soda Biscuit, 5½¢ to 6½¢; Crackers and Cakes 9¢.

BRICK.—English Fire brickable at \$5.00; 55¢; California Building, \$7.00; 11.50; 10.00.

BROOMS.—We quote common at \$2.25; Star Extra, \$2.25; Extra, \$2.75; 4.25 and \$4.75; 5.25 Extra, \$4.25 and \$6.75.

CANDLES.—Grant's Adamantine, 18¢; San Francisco, 16¢ to 17¢; Patent Sperm, 42¢.

CASE GOODS.—California preserved Fruits are jobbing as follows: Apples, \$3.25; 3.50; Apricots, \$4.25; Blackberries, \$3.75; 4.00; German Prunes, Plums, Bartlett Pears, Pine-apples and Muscat Grapes, each \$3; Peaches, \$4.25; 4.50; Raspberries, \$3.75; 4.00; Pines, and assorted Fruits, each \$3; Quinces, \$4; assorted Jams and Jellies, \$4.50; 5.00; 5.25; 5.50; 5.75; 6.00; 6.25; 6.50; 6.75; 7.00; 7.25; 7.50; 7.75; 8.00; 8.25; 8.50; 8.75; 9.00; 9.25; 9.50; 9.75; 10.00; 10.25; 10.50; 10.75; 11.00; 11.25; 11.50; 11.75; 12.00; 12.25; 12.50; 12.75; 13.00; 13.25; 13.50; 13.75; 14.00; 14.25; 14.50; 14.75; 15.00; 15.25; 15.50; 15.75; 16.00; 16.25; 16.50; 16.75; 17.00; 17.25; 17.50; 17.75; 18.00; 18.25; 18.50; 18.75; 19.00; 19.25; 19.50; 19.75; 20.00; 20.25; 20.50; 20.75; 21.00; 21.25; 21.50; 21.75; 22.00; 22.25; 22.50; 22.75; 23.00; 23.25; 23.50; 23.75; 24.00; 24.25; 24.50; 24.75; 25.00; 25.25; 25.50; 25.75; 26.00; 26.25; 26.50; 26.75; 27.00; 27.25; 27.50; 27.75; 28.00; 28.25; 28.50; 28.75; 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